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## A Remarkable New Genus and Species of Isometopid from Panama (Hemiptera, Isometopidae)

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The authors have encountered a remarkable bug among samples of insects collected in light traps in Panama by F. S. Blanton. This bug belongs to the family Isometopidae, which can be readily distinguished from the related family Miridae by the presence of at least two ocelli. The specimen which is described here as a new genus and species has four ocelli. Since no Heteroptera are known to have more than two ocelli and no normal insect of any order has more than three,\* the unusual character of this specimen is readily apparent. The insect is small, being scarcely more than 1.5 mm. long, and the ocelli are not readily seen. However, when viewed under proper light and magnified at 200 diameters, their external appearance is that of ordinary ocelli. Only with the discovery of additional specimens will it be possible to determine with certainty whether this specimen is a freak or whether it is a representative example of the species. In any event, it can be described as a new genus and new species on the basis of characters other than the ocelli.

The new genus is placed in the tribe Isometopini, which is so far represented in the neotropical region by two genera described by the senior author in 1947 (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 7 (2) : 255).

\* Except the males of some Coccidae. In these coccids, however, the four large "ocelli" are not true ocelli in the morphological sense, but correspond to the compound eyes.—Ed.

**ISOMETOCORIS** n. gen.

Isometopidae, Isometopini, division Myonmmaria. General shape of a very small Phylini (Miridae) with spotted dorsum, large eyes and thickened antennae.

*Head.* Overlapping the anterior margin of pronotum, very short, about seven times as wide as long on median line; vertex obtusely emarginate posteriorly, frons broadly rounded in front; eyes slightly protuberant, each occupying the whole side of head, each partially encircling the antennal socket when seen from side; ocelli present, apparently in number four (figs. 1 and 2), distance between frontal pair about half that separating posterior pair, the latter near hind margin of vertex and distant from eyes by a space about twice their own diameter. Rostrum very long, almost reaching apex of abdomen, with first segment thickened, attaining base of head, third segment shorter than the others.

*Antennae.* Inserted in the ventral anterior angle of the eyes when seen from side; first segment surpassing apex of clypeus, very short; second segment about four times as long as first, incrassate, with numerous hairs about half as long as width of segment, these showing a flattened appearance when seen with different proper focus and strong light; third and fourth equal in dimension (fig. 4), pilose.

*Pronotum.* Very short, about three times as wide as long, disc smooth, flat, concave before humeral angles, lateral margins curved towards the head, hind margin slightly bi-concave; collar absent; mesoscutum broadly exposed, setose; scutellum moderately convex, with blunt apex.

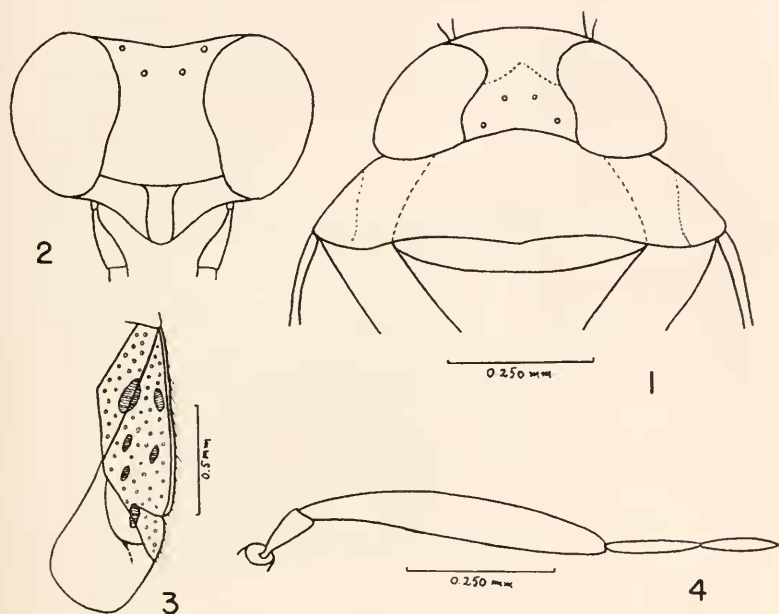
*Hemelytra.* Smooth, erectly pilose, with parallel margins, without apparent veins, embolium linear, somewhat reflexed, cuneus a little longer than wide at base; membrane rugulose, uniareolate, with a spurious vein arising at the posterior angle of areola (fig. 3).

Underside with peritreme raised and circular in shape. Legs saltatorial, almost devoid of pubescence, tibiae with short setae about as long as width of tibiae and shorter pubescence, tarsi

very slender with segments of approximately equal length, claws simple.

*Type of genus: Isometocoris blantoni* n. sp.

This genus differs from all other genera of *Isometopini* by the absence of lateral carina of pronotum, second antennal seg-



*Isometocoris blantoni* n. gen., n. sp.

Fig. 1. Head and pronotum seen from above. Fig. 2. Head seen from front. Fig. 3. Hemelytra with color areas marked. Fig. 4. Antenna showing relative length of segments.

ment of male distinctly incrassated, veins of membrane each with a spurious vein, shape of pronotum and presence of four ocelli. In McAtee and Malloch's key (*Stylops* 1 (3): 62, 1932) it will run to the couplet which keys out *Lidopus* Gibson, 1917, and *Wetmorea* McAtee and Malloch, 1924, but differs from these genera by the above-mentioned characters.

**Isometocoris blantoni** n. sp. (Figs. 1-4)

Characterized by its color, size, and structure of antennae.

*Male*: Length 1.57 mm., width 0.71 mm. *Head*: length 0.07 mm., width 0.49 mm., vertex 0.18 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.10 mm.; II, 0.46 mm.; III, 0.21 mm.; IV, 0.21 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.21 mm., width at base 0.60 mm. *Rostrum*: length 0.64 mm., segment I, length 0.14 mm.; II, 0.21 mm.; III, 0.10 mm.; IV, 0.17 mm.

*Color*: General color yellowish with reddish and brown spots; antenna yellowish except for apex of first and apical two-fifths of second segments which are reddish, eyes reddish brown, head with lower portion suffused with red, with a yellow area dorsally; pronotum brown, mottled with yellow; hemelytra yellow with numerous fuscous spots each of which bears a seta, a large yellowish red spot on middle of clavus joining suture, corium with three smaller yellowish red spots on apical portion and one deep red to dark spot on basal third touching embolium, apex of the latter deep red, each of the angles of cuneus bearing a red spot, that of the internal angle largest, surface with setigerous dark red spots, membrane infumate; apex of clavus red; underside of body yellow with thoracic tergites and genital segment suffused with red; femora infumate with apices yellow, hind tibiae generally pale but with some reddish spots on basal half of each.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Female unknown.

*Holotype*: Male, Pedregoso, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, October 28, 1953, F. S. Blanton (in light trap), in the Collection of the United States National Museum, No. 61950.

This species is named in honor of Lt. Col. F. S. Blanton, whose work as entomologist for the U. S. Army's Caribbean Command has resulted in important additions to the insect collections of the U. S. National Museum.